

** *Fronde broad, folded together, more or less completely funnel-shaped.* Basta.

2. IANTHELLA BASTA.

B.M.

Sponge broad, the sides folded together, leaving an open space below near the root, forming an incomplete funnel, which is more or less distorted and divided; the network slender.

Basta marina, Rumph. Herb. Amb. vi. t. 89. f. 1.

Spongia basta, Pallas, Zoop. 309; Esper, Zooph. t. 25; Lamk. Ann. Mus. xx. 442; Lamx. 11, f. 57.

Spongia flabelliformis, E. W. Gray, B. M. 1804, from spec. in Mus. Sloane, no. 996.

Hab. Indian Ocean, Quail Island; found dead attached to conglomerate ironstone (*Rayner*).

3. IANTHELLA HOMEI.

B.M.

Sponge fan-shaped, expanded laterally, the sides bent up, with a thick single stem; fibres of the network thick, strong.

Hab. Australia (*Capt. Sir Everard Home*).

This chiefly differs from *I. basta* in the network appearing to be thicker and stronger. It is only a young, partly developed specimen, and may become more funnel-shaped when it grows older.

8. Notice of two overlooked Species of Antelope.

By EDWARD BLYTH.

In or about the year 1840 the Society possessed a fine male specimen of the true *Antelope bubalis* of Pallas, of which individual I still possess a series of sketches or studies from life. The skin of it is now mounted in the British Museum. I have lately seen one exactly like it in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens; and there is an admirable portrait of one of the same kind in the picture-gallery at The Hague, in the same apartment (or rather landing-place in the Museum) in which is exhibited the celebrated life-size portrait of a young bull by Paul Potter. Again, the same species is figured and described by Buffon as *la Bubale* (*Hist. Nat.* tome xiii. p. 294, t. 37), and its skull, together with that of the Hartbeest (*Bos-elaphus caama*), showing the considerable difference of size of the two, in the following plate. It is also figured and described by MM. Cuvier and Geoffroy St.-Hilaire. This animal is much smaller than the Hartbeest, and it is of a uniform bright chestnut-colour, without any markings on the feet. It is the particular species figured and described as the *Bubalis* of North Africa in every work that I have seen which treats of the animal.

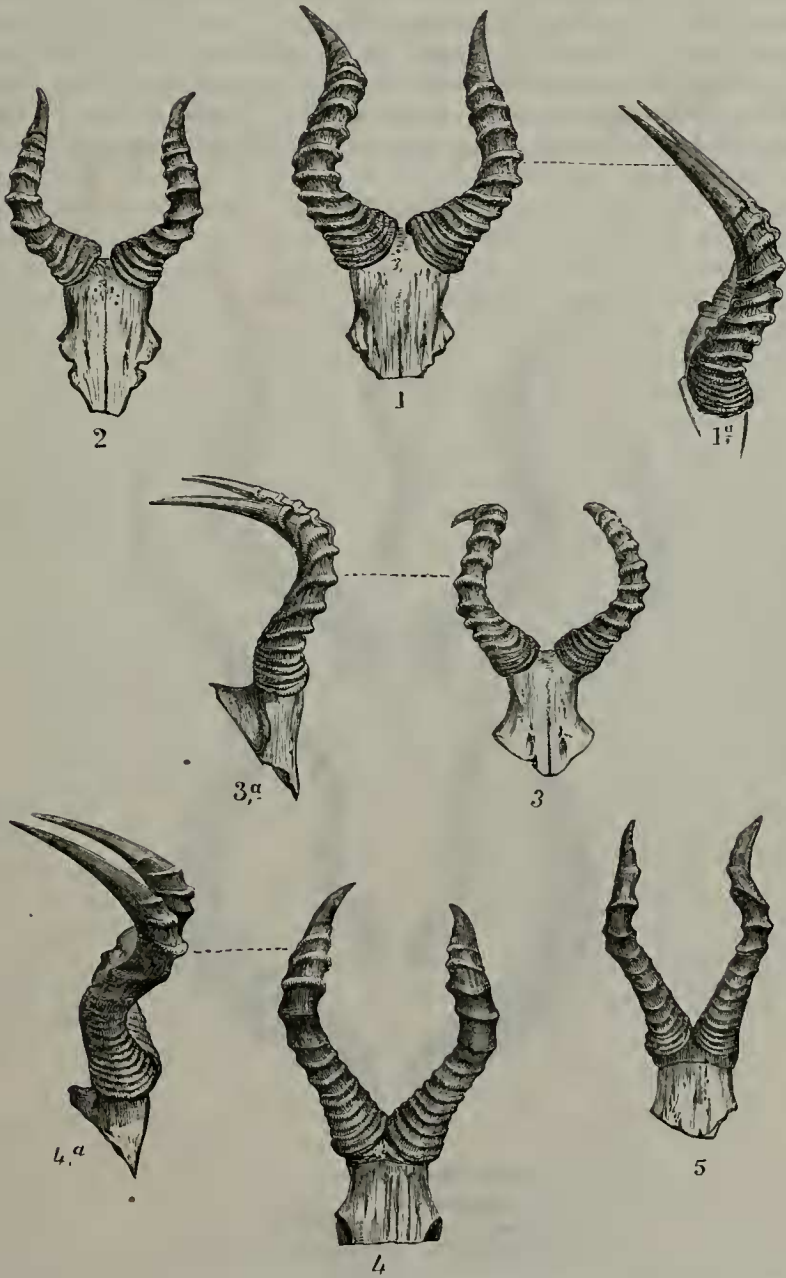
At the same time that the Society possessed the living example before referred to, I saw with Mr. Warwick, of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, the perfect skin of what I at once recognized to be that of a distinct though closely allied species, differing from the true *B.*

bubalis in being fully as large as the Hartbeest, and in having black markings in front of all four feet above the hoofs. In the Museums of Amsterdam and of Leyden there are mounted specimens of this animal, which have hitherto been supposed to exemplify the true *B. bubalis* (which those Museums do not contain), and of which I repeat that I lately saw a living adult at Antwerp of the usual very inferior size. I have also recently seen several frontlets of the larger race, some of which were received (together with frontlets of *Oreas derbianus*) from the west coast of Africa; but the *Boselaphus bubalis*, var. 1, of Dr. Gray (P. Z. S. 1850, p. 139), which I take to refer to the same animal, is stated by him to have been brought by Mr. Louis Fraser from Tunis. I suspect that it is chiefly a western race, though more or less diffused also in the region tenanted by the smaller and more familiarly known *B. bubalis*; while a third and eastern representative of the same form exists in the *Antilope lichtensteini* of Dr. Peters, which I only know from his figures and description of it (Naturwissenschaftliche Reise nach Mossambique, p. 190, tt. 43, 44).

By the kind permission of Mr. H. Ward, taxidermist, of Vere Street, I am enabled to exhibit a pair of frontlets (evidently male and female) of what I shall now designate as *Boselaphus major*, received from the west coast of Africa, and also a frontlet of *B. bubalis* (male) for comparison; and at the same time I exhibit a characteristic skull of the Hartbeest. There is a good pair of frontlets of *B. major* in the collection of Alfred Denison, Esq., which I refer to because that of the male retains the skin of the forehead with its hair on, the latter being of a bright chestnut hue where it is black in the Hartbeest. So far as I can perceive, the horns of the three North-African species are similar in shape, those of *B. major* being only distinguishable by their superior size; and all may be readily told from those of the Hartbeest by the difference at the base when viewed in front, the horns of the latter diverging in the form of the letter V, those of the others in the form of the letter U. The specimen (such as it is) of *B. major* in the national collection is only a skin without horns or hoofs.

Another animal to which I would call the attention of the Meeting is the Kudu, figured by Sir Andrew Smith, in his 'Zoology of South Africa,' under the name *Damalis kudu* (both sexes of it), as distinguished from the ordinary large and familiarly known Kudu, the best figure of which, to my knowledge, is that by Sir W. Cornwallis Harris in his 'Portraits of the Game and Wild Animals of South Africa,' pl. 20. The one is described to measure 4 feet in height at the shoulders, the other 5 feet. The male of the large species is adorned with a copious fringe of long hair down the front of the neck, of which the mature male of the other shows not a trace. There is also a difference in the character of the markings of the body, which is more recognizable to the eye than capable of satisfactory description. The large species is the *Condoma* of Buffon (Hist. Nat. tome xii. p. 301, and t. xxxix.) and of authors in general. Dr. Rüppell, however, informs us that the Abyssinian Kudu is one-third

Fig. A.



Figs. 1, 1a. *Boselaphus major*, ♂. Fig. 2. Ditto, ♀.
 3, 3a. ——— *bubalis*, ♂.
 4, 4a. ——— *caama*, ♂. Fig. 5. Ditto, ♀.

smaller than the South-African one, but does not notice the absence of long hair in front of the neck*. There is, however, an Abyssinian specimen of an adult male in the British Museum, which was presented by the Hon. East-India Company; and it agrees in every respect with the animal figured by Sir Andrew Smith. On the other hand, the young Abyssinian Kudu which was lately living in the Society's Gardens was of the large kind, as indicated not only by its size, but by the incipient appearance of the fringe of hair along the

Fig. B.

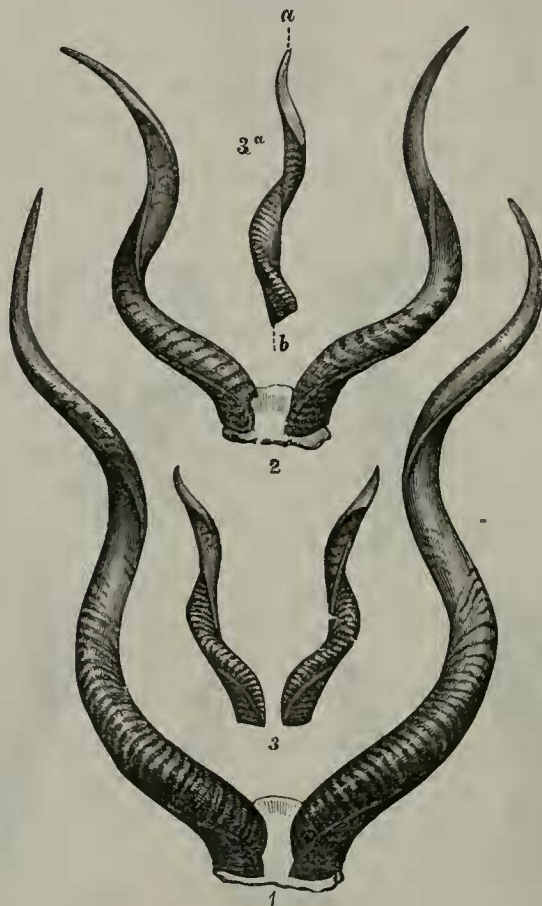


Fig. 1. *Strepsiceros kudu*.
 2. Ditto, half-grown.
 3. *S. imberbis*, two-thirds grown.
 3a. Ditto. showing the straight axial line, *a b*.

* In a presentation copy of the 'Systematische Uebersicht der Vögel Nord-Ost-Africas,' in the library of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, there is bound up a Synopsis of the Mammalia of the same region, wherein the above statement occurs; but in the 'Neue Wirbelthiere' &c. (p. 20), the large Koodoo is evidently the species referred to, as the fringe of hair in front of the neck is mentioned.

front of its neck. It follows that both species are alike met with in Eastern and in Southern Africa.

By the kindness of Mr. Knight and other gentlemen connected with the Ipswich Museum, I am enabled to exhibit a pair of loose horns of the smaller Kudu, which are about two-thirds grown; that they belong to a different species from the other is at once perceptible upon comparison. Those upon the stuffed specimen in the British Museum had long been full-grown; and their much abraded appearance indicates the individual to have been aged; yet from base to tip they measure only $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in a straight line, and following the curve 24 inches; greatest width apart (at the tips) 12 inches. They are thus only two-fifths of the size of the horns of the other species, which commonly attain to 4 feet or more in a straight line from base to tip, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet round the curvature; from anterior base of horn to nostril (in the stuffed specimen) $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and ears 8 inches. In the smaller of these two species of Kudu the horns are more prominently angulated, and their spirature is considerably more tense than in the other; indeed what constitutes the posterior angle of the horn at base, and appears to the front about the middle of its length, hardly deviates from a straight axial chord (fig. 3^a, *a b*), round which the horn twirls; while in *S. kudu* the spirature is invariably much more apart—and not varying, as it does so remarkably in the horn of the Markhore Goat (*Capra megaceros*). The horns of the smaller Kudu are extremely rare in collections, the reason probably being that, as horns of this kind are chiefly brought as trophies of the chase, the smaller have been neglected on the supposition that they were inferior specimens; and the only pair which I know of in any English museum (besides those upon the head of the stuffed example in the national collection) consists of the two loose horns now exhibited from the museum of Ipswich. Dr. Gray, in his 'List of Specimens of Mammalia in the British Museum' (1850, p. 143), under *Strepticerus kudu*, notices "Var. smaller. Inhabits Abyssinia; Mus. E. I. C.; Mus. Frankfort, adult and young." I consider this small Kudu, of which adults of both sexes are figured and described by Sir Andrew Smith, to be decidedly a well-marked species; and therefore I now propose for it the name of *Strepticerus imberbis*.

January 28, 1869.

J. Gould, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

The following extracts were read from a letter addressed to the Secretary by Prof. J. Reinhardt, F.M.Z.S., dated Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, January 15th, 1869:—

"Among the different interesting contributions which my excel-